

TALK OF FRAUD IS PERFECT ROT.

So Says Col. Rawles About the
Presidio Scandals.

SOLDIERS SELL CLOTHING.

Quartermaster Kimball's Statement—
Capt. Seymour Is Certain There
Has Been Much Crookedness.

San Francisco, June 13.—Capt. A. W. Kimball, quartermaster, U. S. A., post quartermaster at the Presidio, made the following statement today in regard to the alleged frauds said to be perpetrated in the sale of quartermaster's supplies belonging to the government:

"I am the officer most concerned in the matter, yet no one has as yet made any inquiry of me. I am the only quartermaster at the post and the only quartermaster at the Presidio. I am accountable and disbursing officer. If there has been anything irregular, I am the one who should be held responsible. I have been in the search for the guilty men in my power. All the quartermaster's things sold in the pawnshop were sold by discharged soldiers and the returning volunteer regiments."

"I, J. H. Rawles, artillery corps, quartermaster, said: 'All this talk of fraud is perfect rot. People have been buying for a year on the same subject. I have been aware of the soldiers selling their clothing for a long time. One of the management is to keep the soldiers from selling their clothing. I am confident that no quartermaster or civilian employee is implicated in the selling of even a shoe.'"

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Abe Abrams, a son of Louis Abrams, the second hand dealer, who, it is said, is in custody. Detective Reynolds reported to the federal authorities today that he found twenty pairs of government shoes in a Sacramento street store last night. Capt. Reynolds of the local detective force said today: "No one can say, in view of all that has transpired within the last two days, that frauds have not been going on. Detective Reynolds reports to me that the investigation is being made. The person who informed the government was the second hand dealer and those who deal in the class of goods stolen from the army and that those who have not yet been visited by the government are yet to be covered with the government goods that they have."

INDIANS HAVE BLACK SMALPOX.

Wichita, Kan., June 13.—A dispatch from El Paso states that Dr. White has returned from the Kiowa and Comanche country, where he had been sent to investigate smallpox-rumors, and reports that an epidemic of black smallpox, fatal in almost every case, is raging among the Indians. This is the country soon to be opened for settlement.

STUDENTS TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES.

Cincinnati, O., June 13.—The Machine union of Cincinnati, Ky., sent a letter to Gov. Beckham in which they appeal for an investigation of the action of Prof. J. P. Anderson, of the Kentucky state college, who has been expelled from the college for striking students. The officers of the union assert that the students are now at work in various shops in Cincinnati, and that they are working without any pay whatever.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOME.

New York, June 13.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Winnetka, Conn., says: Former President Grover Cleveland and his family are now domiciled in their summer residence at Winnetka, in the Berkshire hills, and Mrs. Cleveland have just arrived at the residence. Their children, Esther, who recently recovered from an attack of diphtheria, Ruth, Marion and Richard, accompanied by a nurse, are also here. The room, which was occupied by George Washington after the battle of Saratoga. The chamber is locally known as Washington's room. The purpose of the invitation to the ex-president to fish in their trout streams, whether posted or not.

ARRANGING FOR A PIANO TRUST.

Chicago, June 14.—The Tribune says: Mrs. A. Blumenberg, of New York, whose name has been associated for some time with a scheme to form a piano trust, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The purpose of this visit, he says, is to gain the cooperation of several local manufacturers. He declared that the capital for the trust was \$1,000,000 and that the combination would comprise at least 28 manufacturers. The purpose of the combination, he said, was to bring about uniform and stable methods of doing business.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE REDUCED.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3 percent and has also reduced the rate of rediscount to 2 percent. The reduction of the rate of discount to 3 percent was a surprise to the street and had induced many brokers to believe that the bank had secret information respecting peace negotiations which had been withheld from the public. This explanation was not required for justification of the action of the bank. The bank's action was a surprise to the street and had induced many brokers to believe that the bank had secret information respecting peace negotiations which had been withheld from the public. This explanation was not required for justification of the action of the bank.

CONVICT BLOWS A SAFE.

Guthrie, Okla., June 13.—At Coyle, twenty miles from here, Ben Cravens and a companion blew open the Santa Fe safe with dynamite, securing \$1,500, and escaped. The safe and part of the building were wrecked. Cravens, two months ago near Pawnee, killed two members of a posse chasing him. Last winter he escaped from the Kansas penitentiary, holding the holdup the found off with a toy pistol.

AMERICAN COAL FOR FRANCE.

Washington, June 13.—Consul-General Gowdy, of Paris, in a communication to the department of state, expressed the opinion that American coal can be sold advantageously in competition with coal imported from other countries in France, especially in view of the recent imposition of the English

COMMENTS ON CUBA'S ACTION.

Rep. Hepburn Thinks We Shall
Have to Supervise Island.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Senator Cockrell Says Cuba Must Be
Dealt With Deliberately and Not
Cut Loose Unprepared.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.—The Washington

correspondent of the Times has interviewed members of the Senate and House upon the future of Cuba as modified by the adoption of the Platt amendment to the constitutional convention with the following results: Representative Hepburn of Iowa expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban constitutional convention but he has grave doubts about the success of the people in undertaking to govern themselves.

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Always Tired

Of course you are. Tired
when you go to bed, tired
when you get up, tired all the
time.

Your doctor calls it nerve
exhaustion, general debility.
He recommends a nerve-
lifter, a general tonic.

Ask him what he thinks of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this.
We are willing to leave the
question with him. He knows
all about our Sarsaparilla and
what it will do.

For half-sick and half-well
people there isn't a medicine
its equal in the whole world.

100¢ a bottle. All druggists.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

SAWED OUT OF JAIL.

Sheriff Attempted to Stop Men and
Was Fatally Shot.

Fort Morgan, Colo., June 14.—Three
men, named Harry Simington, Stacey
and Givens, held in the county jail on a
charge of burglary, with the aid of
confederates on the outside, sawed their
way out near midnight. Simington
had secured a revolver and ammunition.
As they were leaving the jail,
they were discovered by Sheriff Calvert,
who tried to stop them and was shot
through the abdomen by Simington.
He will probably die. Deputy Sheriff
Nelson raised a posse and soon recaptured
the escapees, but the latter had
eluded his pursuers. The authorities
have sent to Pueblo for bloodhounds.
Lynchings are threatened if the
men are caught.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN.

European Diplomats at State Department
Talk Over General Situation.

Reference to The Hague Tribunal
Would Mean Much Delay—Belief
Expedition—A Revolution.

Washington, June 13.—The representa-
tives of the European powers interested
in China were at the state depart-
ment today, this being diplomatic day,
and the general status of the negotia-
tions at Pekin was gone over very
fully with Acting Secretary Hill.

The chief interest centered in the
pending American proposition that the
indemnity compensation be referred to
The Hague tribunal. None of the gov-
ernments has yet announced its posi-
tion as to this plan, but the prevailing
sentiment among the callers seemed to
be that a reference to The Hague would
marked that it would mean at least
another six months of negotiation.

If the Russian government concurs in
the suggestion, as has been reported
unofficially, it will materially add to
the chances that the reference to The
Hague will be made. On the other
hand, at least one of the continental
powers is thought to be quite strongly
opposed to removing the negotiations
from Pekin.

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Washington, June 13.—"The China
relief expedition as an organization will
be discontinued at 12 o'clock midnight,
Sunday, May 12, 1901," reads an extract
from the last paragraph of an order
issued by Gen. Chaffee dissolving one
of the most unique and brilliant organiza-
tions which the United States has ever
sent into battle. Moreover, it enjoined
the distinction unknown to American
arms since the days of the Revolution
of fighting shoulder to shoulder with
seasoned foreign allies.

The order, which is dated at Pekin
May 3rd, relieves all the troops saved
the guard from service in China on
May 12th, and orders them to Manila
to be sent to the Philippines. The
infantry, Third squadron, Sixth cavalry,
and Tenth United States field bat-
tery, with detachments from the signal,
hospital and engineer corps.

TO START A REVOLUTION.

Honolulu, June 7, via San Francisco,
June 13.—Dr. San Yee Sen, the Chinese
reformer, left on the American Mary
June 5th for China, for the purpose of
starting a revolution. His intention is
to overthrow the emperor dowager and
the Manchurians. His idea is to have
China ruled by a president on the lines
of the government of America. He
says there will be a strong force at his
back and he has the support of many
prominent white men of China, as well
as thousands of natives.

This is the third revolution which he
has attempted in China, and he is con-
fident that this attempt will prove suc-
cessful. Dr. Sen would not state where
he intended to land in China or give
the details of his plans. There will be
bloodshed very soon, he declared.

A GREAT MATHEMATICIAN.

Prof. Truman Henry Safford Will Be
Buried at Williamstown, Mass.

New York, June 14.—Prof. Truman
Henry Safford, the mathematician and
astronomer, whose death has just been
announced, will be buried in the college
burial ground at Williamstown, Mass.
Since he first suffered an attack of par-
alysis in 1884, Prof. Safford has been
conducting several elective courses at
Williams college. A widow, four sons,
a daughter, Mrs. E. E. Dewey, of Mil-
waukee, Wis., survive him.

He was born at Royalton, Vermont,
sixty-five years ago. At an early age
he attracted attention by his powers of
calculation. He could mentally extract
the square and cube root of numbers of
nine and ten places of figures and could
multiply four figures by four figures
as rapidly as it could be done upon
paper. In 1845, when he was nine years
old and nine years before he was gradu-
ated from Harvard college, he pre-
pared an almanac and at the age of 14
he calculated the elliptic elements of the
first comet of 1849. By a method of his
own he ascribed by one-fourth the error
of calculating the rising and setting
of the moon. After long and difficult
problems had been read to him once, he
could give their results without effort.
Prof. Benjamin Peirce said of him in
1866 that his knowledge "is accompan-
ied with powers of abstraction and con-
centration rarely possessed at any age,
except by minds of the highest order."

He spent several years at the Harvard
observatory after his graduation, and
between 1850 and 1852 he computed the
orbits or many planets and comets. In
1865 he was appointed professor of as-
tronomy in the University of Chicago
and director of the Dearborn observa-
tory, where he discovered many new
nebulae. From 1869 to 1871 he was en-
gaged upon the great catalogue of stars
then in course of preparation by the
co-operation of European and American
astronomers. Interrupted by illness, he
by the Chicago list of 1871, he was em-
ployed in latitude and longitude work
in the territories by the United States
corps of engineers for whom he also
prepared a catalogue of stars, which

CABINET WILL DISCUSS CUBA.

It Will Be the Principal Topic of
Saturday's Meeting.

WITHDRAWING OF TROOPS.

President Not Authorized to Do So
Immediately—May Not Release Con-
trol for a Year or More.

New York, June 14.—A special to the
Tribune from Washington says: The
acceptance of the Platt amendment
without qualification by the Cuban
constitutional convention will form one
of the principal topics of discussion at
the cabinet meeting Saturday.

Now that the Platt amendment has
become part of the organic law of Cuba,
interest naturally is aroused as to when
the President will be authorized to
withdraw the United States troops and
turn the island completely over to the
Cubans. The cabinet probably will ad-
dress itself to this phase of the ques-
tion at Saturday's meeting. However,
as there is no division of opinion among
cabinet members on this point the dis-
cussion is not likely to be prolonged.

There is no doubt at all in the mind
of anybody who has given the subject
much thought that the President is not
authorized to withdraw the troops im-
mediately. On the contrary, he cannot
do this until all the requirements of the
Platt law have been complied with.

Acceptance of that law is only the be-
ginning of the requisite compliance on
the part of the Cubans. Not until they
have a fully organized, equipped and
stable government will the Cubans be
permitted to conduct the affairs of the
island. How soon this will be depend-
entirely on the political leaders in Cuba
and largely on the constitutional con-
vention. The convention must first for-
mulate an electoral law. It is thought
that several weeks and perhaps months
will be consumed in this work as the
candidates for president and other offi-
cers to be filled in the first election will
each try to have the law so framed as
to give advantage to individuals.

Even if the constitutional convention
should speedily formulate and promul-
gate the electoral law, the election
could not be held until autumn. After
the election considerable time will be
required to organize the various depart-
ments of the government. After this
time is completed the United States
government will then for the first time
have a government in Cuba to deal with
and not until then can all the require-
ments of the Platt law be complied with.

It is evident therefore that this gov-
ernment will not entirely release con-
trol of Cuba for several months, per-
haps a year or more and until a com-
plete release is made the President will
withhold the United States military
forces from the island and proclaim to
the world the birth of the new republic.

The Tribune's Washington special
says: At the cabinet meeting on Tues-
day of this week the President laid be-
fore his official advisers the most favor-
able reports received from Gen. Wood
indicating that the Cuban army and
unambiguous note of ten days ago was
having the desired effect on all classes
of Cubans. In this note the secretary
said plainly that the United States
would not be trifled with by the Cuban
politicians and that until the Platt
amendment was incorporated into the
organic law of the island, Cuba
could not become an independent sov-
ereignty. It appears from cable dis-
patches that all or a part of Mr. Root's
note has been printed in one or more
Havana papers. It is not known who
gave it out, or published it, and the
propriety of this action is seriously
questioned by war department officials.
The secretary of war has purposely
withheld this important document from
publication in the United States for fear
that publicity pending settlement of the
issues would lead to embarrassment and
it is likely that when Mr. Root returns
to Washington he will immediately in-
form Gen. Wood to make a careful
inquiry into the matter and send a
full report to Washington, so that the
war department may know in future
when to trust in the convention at Ha-
vana. At the same time it is suggested
that publication of the secretary's note
actually did good instead of harm, in
that it enabled some of the timid poli-
ticians in the constitutional convention
to see that their constituents that it was
useless longer to obstruct the policy of
the United States in Cuba.

INNOCENT GIRL LIBERATED.

Was in House of Refuge for Five
Years for Another's Crime.

New York, June 14.—A special to the
World from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says:
Elizabeth Doyle, a young married
woman of this city, will be released from
the house of refuge at Hudson as soon
as possible after an incarceration of
five years for a crime which she did
not commit.

Her mother, Mrs. Mary Jackson, went
to Chief of Police McCabe, recently and
told him she had learned of her daughter's
innocence. In 1896, when Mrs.
Mary O'Brien of Union street, lost a
valuable ring, Mrs. Doyle was arrested
and sentenced to the house of refuge.
Edmund Doyle, father of the convicted
woman's husband, on his death bed con-
fessed that the ring had been stolen by
his granddaughter, Maggie Allen. This
was two years ago and Edmund Doyle's
widow kept the secret until recently,

TUB TRUTHS.

DROP of ink will color a whole glass
of water. It is an inch of yeast which
makes a pan of bread rise, and a single
cake of soap containing unabsorbed
alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces
and fine embroidery. After all, is it wise to take
such risks with common soap? Of course you
can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a
wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

when she repeated the confession to
Mrs. Jackson.

It was learned that Maggie Allen, who
had been sent later to the house of re-
fuge at Rochester, wrote to her grand-
father telling him that Elizabeth Doyle
was innocent. "It was I that stole the
ring," she wrote, "and I want Ed-
ward set free." Her grandfather kept
this information to himself until a few
hours before his death. The ring in the
meantime had been sent to Chicago and
Mrs. Jackson wrote there and caused
its return to Mrs. O'Brien.

CAUSE OF BOXER UPRISING

Sir Claude MacDonald, ex-British Minister to
China, Gives Many.

Anti-Missionary Feeling Not Only
One—In Hsinan Chief Insti-
gator.

San Francisco, June 14.—In speaking
of the recent troubles in China and the
causes that brought about the Boxer
uprising, Sir Claude MacDonald, British
minister to Japan, but formerly
minister to China during the siege of
Pekin, said:

"I have been away from China since
last October and do not know just what
amount has been decided upon, but
whatever the sum may be it is quite im-
possible to say if China can meet the
demand. Whether she be called upon
to pay \$100,000,000 or twice that amount,
it is equally problematical if she can
pay. China publishes no official budget
and one figures in the dark when it
comes to computing what the govern-
ment raises by taxation and import
duties."

Sir Claude MacDonald is of the opin-
ion that there were many causes for the
Boxer uprising.

"It was not due alone to the anti-
missionary feeling," he said, "and the
causes were far reaching. The acqui-
sition of territory by the powers was one
of the chief causes. It inflamed the
minds of the officials of China, and as
they do not feel, the masses of the
people follow. The people of China are

Death from Heat.

Chicago, June 12.—Heat and humid-
ity caused seven deaths today.

DEAD.

Buckley, Patrick,
Carlson, John,
Curtis, Thomas,
Hecker, Otto,
Stahler, Fritz,
White, W.,
Wloscinski, Mrs. J.

Knights of Honor.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 13.—The su-
preme lodge of Knights of Honor to-
day elected these officers: Supreme
dictator, D. S. Biggs, of Boston; su-
preme vice-dictator, J. C. Sheppard of
Edgemoor, S. C.; supreme assistant dic-
tator, Clark H. Johnson, of Providence,
R. I.; supreme reporter, Noah M. Biggs,
of Harrisonville, Mo.; supreme treas-
urer, Joseph W. Branch, of St. Louis;
supreme chaplain, Rev. Herbert M.
Hope of Richmond, Va.; supreme
guide, John H. Hancock, of Louisville,
Ky.; supreme guardian, William G.
Heck, of Indianapolis; supreme sentinel,
H. H. Collier, of Memphis, Tenn.



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